Lodging.

Wanted—Male Help.

Bookkeepers, Salesmen, &c.

Wanted—Miscellaneous.

Correspondence Wanted.

Agents Wanted.

Partners Wanted.

Wanted—Real Estate.

Strayed or Stolen.

To Rent.

Situations Wanted.

Male.

Female.

Miscellaneous.

The Chicago Tribune.

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JOHNSON.

His Letter on the National Expenditures and Public Debt.

He is Sorely Distressed at the Situation

He Waileth Much and with Copious Tears.

The Demnition Bondholders Worse than Slaveholders.

Starvation and Ruin Staring A. J. in the Face.

He Falsifies Facts and Figures.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—The President of the United States has addressed the following letter to General Ewing:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., } October 24, 1868. }

DEAR SIR: In a recent conversation a one the subject of finances, you expressed a desire to be furnished with a concise statement of facts therein embodied touching the national expenditures and public debt. I now comply with your request, regretting, however, that other and more pressing matters have prevented me from sooner collecting illustrating the condensed statements for insertion in your forthcoming speeches or letters to your constituents. In 1776 our national independence was declared, and by the valor of our armies and bloody struggle of seven years, on the 19th day of October, 1781, Cornwallis surrendered. In 1787 the federal Constitution was framed, and by 1789 the government went into operation under the provisions, surrounded with a debt of $37,000,000, created by the war of the Revolution. Immediately upon the organization of the government, Congress assumed the payment of the debt of the country, and when, in 1816, war with Great Britain again clouded the horizon, this debt had been reduced to $45,000,000. It was then largely increased by the war, and by the expenditures of this country will roll up a large amount, which will be added to the debt. The Florida war, after having put one ticket in the field, six, in succession, ran against each other in the Democratic convention to meet in this city. This is only a faint sketch of the rough and tumble fight, but it cannot work, as Republicans will vote the Democratic ticket straight, and the result will be a repetition of the Democratic victory of 1862.

Hon. James S. Stirling, of Columbus, Ohio, Democratic candidate for Auditor, speaks at Bryan, Ohio, this evening.

POLITICAL DISCUSSION AT CAMP POINT.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUINCY, Ill., Oct. 24.

The opprobrious terms heretofore so often discovered how to get out a respectable meeting, were dispensed with, and the discussion was by a decided appreciation at Camp Point, twenty miles south of this place, one of the largest and most enthusiastic meetings ever held in Adams county assembled at the Court-House, for the purpose of hearing the Republican and Democratic candidates for Congress discuss the issues of the day. Long before the hour appointed for the meeting to commence, the streets leading to the Court-House were filled with people, and when the hour arrived the house was packed to its utmost capacity, and hundreds were compelled to go away for want of room. Hon. Burton C. Cook, Republican candidate for the State Legislature from this county, and Hon. Wm. H. Snyder, Democratic candidate, addressed the meeting, and more than one-half those in attendance could not gain admittance to the house.

There is every prospect that the Yates meeting, which is to be held at Jacksonville on the 31st, will be a rouser.

Hon. Wm. Kellogg, the unturned black-smith, who has been stumping the State for the Republican ticket, has returned to Galena.

Hon. Isham Reavis, the unturned black-smith of Galena, is stumping the State for the Republican ticket.

THE CAMPAIGN.

FARNSWORTH AT WAUCONDA—THE NEGRO IN RELATION TO AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WAUCONDA, Oct. 24.

General Farnsworth addressed an audience of fifteen hundred people at Wauconda on Thursday last. The meeting was held in a beautiful grove, being too inviting in the village large enough to contain the crowd. In the evening several Farnsworth and Cook Republican clubs were formed. The campaign for the State Legislature from this county, and public feeling, is now centering with great vehemence. Probably one-half those in attendance could not gain admittance to the house.

There is every prospect that the Yates meeting, which is to be held at Jacksonville on the 31st, will be a rouser.

Hon. Isham Reavis, the unturned black-smith of Galena, is stumping the State for the Republican ticket.

Hon. Wm. Kellogg, the unturned black-smith of Galena, is stumping the State for the Republican ticket, and creating a decided sensation wherever he goes. He is unexpectedly developing a wonderful degree of oratorical power, and is making a telling speech. He is also developing a humorous vein that is highly entertaining and amusing. He is a powerful and effective speaker

The Tribune.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1868.

[illegible] attention to the [illegible] by Mr. Seymour [illegible] the circle. In the [illegible] Trumbull on [illegible] ch it.

JOHNSON AND AIRD.

Mr. Recently Johnson [illegible] for some time the Civil [illegible] Treasury [illegible] of the United States [illegible] and appointed had agreed to [illegible] Minister to [illegible] ceived at the Court of St. [illegible] the most extraordinary [illegible] over [illegible] ch.

"on its face that it was a dollar when it was [illegible] than half a dollar," and added: "Of all the devices to cheat honest labor, to paralyze industry, to degrade public morals, and to open the [illegible] gambling, none is so fruitful as a shifting standard of value, as a debased and lying currency."

His Chicago organ adv ces a further debasement of this shifting standard of value, so that it may paralyze industry still more. Instead of increasing the currency by enhancing its convertible value, that concern proposes to contract its purchasing power by watering and debasing it. This is the worst sort of contraction. If the present volume of currency, at 70 per cent, is worth 316 millions of coin, a depreciation to sixty cents would contract its value by seventy-five millions in coin. If the greenbacks were to expand the currency, or its purchasing power, which is the same thing, by seventy-five millions of dollars. This latter is the only mode of expanding the currency which THE TRIBUNE can consent to. But the inflation of the currency, as advocated by the *Times*, was fairly tried by its Democratic brethren in the South under the administration of President Davis, and the experiment resulted in contraction of the most fatal and disastrous kind. [illegible] administer some water to [illegible] ch before [illegible] to relieve [illegible] stringency.

[illegible] ATTENTION IS CALLED TO [illegible]

[illegible] ch [illegible] by [illegible] of [illegible] memory [illegible] [illegible] by [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

FOREIGN.

BY OCEAN TELEGRAPH.

Spain.

PROGRESS OF DISORGANIZATION.

In accordance with the proclamation of the Junta, the ports of Cadiz, most of the local forces of Chiclana will be appointed Minister to Paris.

Prince Napoleon has written a letter to the Prim advocating the election of Duke Amadeus of Spain.

THE PRINCE'S TOUR.

Government will immediately publish the Constitution.

Great Britain.

EXTRAORDINARY SESSION OF PARLIAMENT. RAILWAY.

The papers here refer to the opening of the next session of Parliament.

The Times says it is believed the Queen's Speech and Address will be brief, and will contain no proposition of importance.

The Daily News says Gladstone's task is now to complete the liberty measures of the session, and to dissolve Parliament.

The Times says it is believed that the Queen's Speech and Address will be brief, and will contain no proposition of importance.

The Morning Post says: "The long talked of reconstruction of the ministry by Gladstone has happened two additional recruits. All Europe is astonished to see the Metropolitan Police in train.

At Leeds, Oct. 31.—The Times has a special dispatch from Madrid, dated Oct. 30, which says: "Gen. Prim, minister of foreign affairs, has received a telegram from Gen. Dulce, dated Oct. 29, announcing that he had arrived at Madrid, and had been received with great enthusiasm by the people. Gen. Dulce's telegram was received with great enthusiasm by the people. Gen. Dulce's telegram was received with great enthusiasm by the people. Gen. Dulce's telegram was

LAW RECORD.

Settlement of Governor Seymour's Corn Case.

Opinion of Judge Drummond--Law vs. Equity.

Law of Malevin of Governor Crapo.

General Business.

On Saturday, Judge Drummond, in the United States Court, charged the jury in the case against Governor Seymour and others against Michael Horatio Seymour and others against Michael Hennessy, of Dubuque, Iowa. The case is fully stated in the charge, the nature of the cause is there judicially announced to be, and the jury, closely examined and cross-examined by counsel on both sides, are told that it is their duty to follow the principles of law as the Court declares them to be, whatever it can be ascertained. The opinion of the Court is substantially as follows:

THE OPINION.

There are some features in this case which are peculiar, and which it is necessary to bring to your attention, and we have to declare the case according to the facts and the law as it is applicable to them. It is difficult a point this case grows out of the acts of Mr. Cowdrey, who was an officer, of which you have to act, for the plaintiffs. It is necessary we should understand the relations which existed at the time in order to comprehend the rights of the parties.

STATEMENT OF MR. COWDREY.

In February, 1863, Mr. Cowdrey, and we are to consider him as such, was acting as the United States Marshal, and having the authority of that office, he had to execute writs of attachment, issued in the name of the United States, against the property of Mr. Cowdrey, on the ground that he was the agent of the rebel government, in the purchase of this tract of land upon which the corn was grown, and which is the subject of this case. That constituted an offence against the United States, and the land, because he applied to a man that he supposed was an agent, with a view to the purchase of it, he says that after some conversation between him and Mr. Seymour, Mr. Seymour sent a telegram to them as to the price that he had to pay for the land, and that Mr. Seymour told him that he might have it for a certain price to be agreed upon between them, and that was the reason why the papers were closed at that time, that he went to Mr. Seymour's office to purchase one of two tracts, this or another tract, and that he was to report to him whether he was to have this or not, that if not, he was to get the money for the purchase of the other, but he might have the benefit of the first one, and then, finally, he did not take it, and that was the proposition. Something was said of the title, and Mr. Seymour referred him to Mr. Sidney Breese, of Chicago, for information as to the title, whatever was said, in order to the value of the land. Mr. Cowdrey says that Mr. Farnsworth, of Chicago, and Mr. Turrell, that Mr. Cowdrey told him that he could not sell the land, but could only sell the corn, and not sell. In the meantime, he had gone on and made a contract with Mr. Seymour for the corn on that labor upon the land, and it is understood that there was a statute of limitations, and some little hurling arose between the parties, as to how long it was to continue, and it was finally agreed that it should continue for two years, to comply with all contract, and that was until the 1st of March, 1865. At this time, it is conceded that the defendant Seymour was to have the corn, and that he was to have the land, as I have already stated, for the purchase price, and that he was to pay for the labor. Now, of course it makes a good deal of difference how much labor was put upon the corn by the way of cultivation, and it is unnecessary that the plaintiffs should put but little labor upon it, and some little hoeing more between the parties, as to how much labor was put upon the corn, and the value of the corn, and the value of the land at this time, it is conceded that the defendant Seymour was to have the land, and that he was to have the benefit of the corn